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DEATH OF EX-SENATOR BENTON.

It is our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri. He expired at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., in the 77th year of his age, having been born the 14th of March, 1782. His malady was cancer in the intestines—a painful disease, which had wasted him for two or three months.

Col. Benton was a man of great abilities, strong will, and untiring industry, and filling during the unprecedented and consecutive period of thirty years the high post of Senator of the United States, his life is intimately identified with the political history of the country, which indeed was on several important occasions greatly influenced by his personal course.

We reserve for a future day the task of duly commemorating his character and career. We will only add here that his public life was not more conspicuous for any merit than his private one was for all the domestic affections and virtues which constitute the truest praise.

It is a curious and affecting circumstance that the youngest and the oldest of the family should have died within a few hours of each other under the same roof. An infant grandchild of Col. Benton, the child of Mr. William Carey Jones, died in the house of his grandfather yesterday morning, and the nursing and the grandchild now lie side by side in death on the same bier. The remains of both will be placed in the railroad cars this afternoon on their way to St. Louis for interment.

National Intelligence.

Col. Benton died on Saturday morning at 7½ Mrs. Jacob, his daughter, of Kentucky, arrived at Washington this week. Mrs. Fremont is in California. She left her father a month ago, not apprehending that he was in a critical state. Madame Boileau is in Calcutta, the wife of the French Consul General. He has been attended all along by his daughter, Mrs. Carey Jones, who resides with him.

Immediately after the House assembled, on Friday, Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, announced to members the decease of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. The clerks had not left their desks yet when Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, one of the oldest members of the House, sent the following letter to the clerk's desk to be read. Before the reading was commenced members returned to their seats and there was a solemn stillness in the hall.

C. STREET, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1858.
To Samuel Houston, Esq., Senator in Congress from the State of Texas, and George W. Jones, Representative in Congress from Tennessee.

Representative in Congress from Tennessee. I address myself to say that in the event of my death here, I desire that there shall be no notice taken of it in Congress. There is no rule of either House that will authorize the announcement of my death, and if there were such a rule, I should not wish it to be applied in my case, as being contrary to my feelings and convictions long entertained, as shown in a note to a speech of Mr. Randolph on the occasion of the death of Mr. David Walker, published in the Abridgement of Debates, vol. vi, page 556. The request of Mr. Walker there recorded, and the remarks of Mr. Randolph, express entirely my sentiments and convictions. Should, therefore, any of my kind friends, in either House, make it necessary to do so, I entrust to you to make known, by means of this note, my express wish and desire that the event remain unnoticed in Congress.

Your old Tennessee friend,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The body of the letter is in the hand of another, but the name is his own signature, and denotes that it was written with a weak and trembling hand, the last time he put pen to paper, and when, perhaps, the agony of death was upon him.

A telegraphic dispatch gives the following details in regard to Col. Benton's dying moments:

Col. Benton's spirit took its flight gently and tranquilly. He was conscious and calm. At times through the night he was seized with spasmodic pains of great violence, otherwise he rested quietly. His last connected words were about 2 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Jacob, his son-in-law, who was sitting up, asked how he felt, to which he faintly whispered, "Comfortable and content."

His sustenance for three weeks past was hardly sufficient to sustain an infant, and it may be that his life was prolonged by the effort of his will only. His constitution was sound in every respect, and his disease was strictly local, being cancer of the rectum.

From Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, Vol. II.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS HART BENTON.

Thomas Hart Benton, an American statesman and Senator for the state of Missouri, was born near Hillsborough, Orange Co., (N. C.), March 14, 1782. His father died when he was eight years old; his early education was imperfect; he was for some time at a grammar school, and afterward at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, but finished no course of study there, as his mother removed to Tennessee, to settle on a tract of land belonging to his father's estate. Thomas studied law, and soon rose to eminence in that profession. He was now elected to the Legislature, serving only a single term, during which he procured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and of another giving to slaves the benefit of a jury trial, the same as white men. One of his earliest friends and patrons was Andrew Jackson, at that time a Judge of the Supreme Court, and subsequently Major-General of the State Militia. Benton became his aid-de-camp, and during the war also raised a regiment of volunteers.

Notwithstanding the close intimacy between Jackson and himself, which was of the most cordial and unreserved character, a rude and sudden rupture took place in which severe pistol and dagger wounds were given, and produced a rencounter that estranged them for many years. After the volunteers were disbanded, Mr. Madison appointed Col. Benton, in 1813, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, but on his way to serve in Canada, in 1814, he heard the news of the peace and resigned. He now removed to Missouri, and took up his abode in the city of St. Louis in 1815. There he devoted himself anew to his profession. Soon, however, engaging in the politics of the day he was led to the establishment of a newspaper

entitled the Missouri Argus. In this position he was involved in many disputes and contentions. Duels were usual at that time, and he had his share of them with their unhappy consequences. In one of them, which was forced upon him, he killed his opponent, Mr. Lucas, an event he deeply regretted, and all the private papers relating to it, which he had destroyed. His journal took a strong and vigorous stand in favor of the admission of Missouri, notwithstanding her slavery constitution, and when the angry controversy was terminated he was rewarded for his labors by being chosen one of the first Senators from the new state. It is from this period, 1820, that his political history and the great influence he has exerted upon public affairs may be said to date.

A man in the early prime of life, possessed of a commanding intellect, of large and liberal culture, an assiduous student, industrious, temperate, resolute, and endowed with a memory whose tenacity was marvellous, he soon placed himself in the front rank of those who shaped the counsels of the nation. As a representative of the West, with the manifold interests of a frontier population entrusted to his care, Col. Benton forthwith devoted himself to securing a reform in the land system of the General Government. For many years he was the leading advocate and supporter in the Senate of the whole scheme of Western exploration. It will thus be seen that Col. Benton became almost at the outset of his career the exponent of Western interests, and though largely participating in all the great measures and political struggles that separated parties, he never neglected what was due to his own immediate constituency. The success which has already attended land reform, the establishment of pre-emption, the graduation of price, the donations to works of public improvement, all trace their origin to his continuous labors. Upon the wider theatre of national politics the career of Col. Benton was equally remarkable.

In the currency disputes which attended the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the U. S., the re-charter afterward, and the final veto message of Jackson, Col. Benton addressed himself to a consideration of the whole question of finance, circulating medium, and exchange, and brought forward his propositions for a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for existing embarrassments, and the only rightful medium for government disbursements and receipts. It was from the financial policy which he thus enunciated, that he derived the sobriquet of "Old Bullion," which has never forsaken him, and which also he never forsook. As the mover of the "Expunging Resolutions," Col. Benton made himself especially obnoxious to his political opponents, but finally achieved success, and gained a great personal triumph. The motion was to strike from the journals of the Senate a resolution of censure upon General Jackson.

In the violent rupture which had taken place between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and which made its mark upon parties as well as persons, Col. Benton had warmly espoused the side of the former at the very outset.

Shortly previous to that, the doctrine of nullification had first been broached at a dinner party in celebration of the birthday of Mr. Jefferson, receiving an endorsement from Mr. Calhoun, and meeting with strong rebuke from Gen. Jackson. After the rupture, political antagonism heightened the animosity of the parties, and nullification assumed threatening proportions in the acrimonious disputes growing out of the tariff regulations. Col. Benton, in his close affiliation with the Administration, became the leading Democratic opponent of Mr. Calhoun upon this question in the Senate, and the divergence which then manifested itself grew and widened as years progressed, and was the fruitful cause of a life-long hostility and opposition between them. On Feb. 19, 1847, Mr. Calhoun introduced a set of resolutions in the Senate, declaring the doctrines he wished to insist upon in regard to the territorial powers of Congress, the admission of states, and the use of common property, all bearing directly upon the slavery question, and the exciting issues that have been evoked by the proposed restriction known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which required the exclusion of slavery from all new territory to be acquired by the United States. They were immediately denounced by Col. Benton as "fire-brand resolutions."

Mr. Calhoun expressed his surprise, stating he had expected the support of Col. Benton, as he was from a slave state. Col. Benton retorted that he had no right to expect such a thing. "Then," said Mr. Calhoun, "I shall know where to find the gentleman," to which Colonel Benton responded, "I shall be found in the right place—on the side of my country and the Union." Their resolutions never came to a vote, but they were sent to the Legislature of every slave state, were adopted by some of them, and became the basis of further conflict and party organization. It was determined by their author to make them grounds of instructions to Senators in Congress, and for this purpose they were sent to Missouri, and confided to the hands of Democrats in the Legislature unfriendly to Col. Benton's re-election. Without exciting inquiry, and under the sanction of leading members of the party whose fealty was not then suspected, they were passed in both branches and sent to Washington.

Col. Benton no sooner received the instructions than he denounced them as not being expressive of the sense of the people, as containing disunion doctrines, and as designed to produce an eventual separation of the states. He announced that he would appeal from the Legislature to the people, and immediately after the adjournment of Congress returned to Missouri for that purpose. He began the canvass of the state, and prosecuted it in every section in a series of speeches, with bitterness of denunciation, strength of exposition, and caustic wit, have scarcely their equals in the English language.

Col. Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Col. Fremont. The reason assigned by him was a confidence that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson Administration, and the apprehension that the success of Col. Fremont would engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the Union. He soon after saw occasion to change both opinions, and although in retirement, he zealously opposed the Administration of Buchanan, and included to unite with the opposition that presented itself in the Republican party. After his defeat in 1856, Col. Benton devoted his time again to literary pursuits. Even before that time he had begun his "Thirty Years' View," of the working of the Government. This was completed and published in New York in 1854.

No sooner was that off his hands than he engaged in the still more laborious task of condensing, revising, and abridging the debates of Congress from the foundation of the government to

the present time. In this work, although at the advanced age of 76, his daily labors are almost incredible, and such as few men in the prime of manly life could support. This was accomplished in great part by means of a robust constitution, temperate habits, regular exercise, and daily resort to the cold bath. His health was still as perfect, his mind as unimpaired, and his interest in passing events as absorbing as ever. He also wrote in an interval of leisure a review of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which has attracted great attention. With a strong, industrious intellect, a dominating character, and quick appreciation of men, Col. Benton has exercised a prominent influence upon national affairs.

In Missouri his power was at one time boundless, and throughout the West he moulded public opinion to his will for many years. While adhering to strict party lines, he was able to effect almost everything he attempted, and often standing forth alone he drew his party with him against the policy of Presidents and Cabinets. In his last attempt of this kind, however, he failed, and was forced to relinquish office as a consequence; but this crowning struggle was a testimony to his independence and sense of duty that will contribute no less to his fame with posterity than the honors which he received through party allegiance. Col. Benton was married, after becoming Senator to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Jas. McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Va. His surviving children are four daughters—Mrs. Wm. Carey Jones, Mrs. Ann Benton Fremont, Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, and Madame Susan Benton Boileau, now at Calcutta, wife of the French Consul General. Mrs. Benton died in 1854, having been struck with paralysis in 1854, and from the time of that calamity her husband was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement.

CONGRESS.

No business was transacted on Monday. Both Houses adjourned to attend the funeral of Col. Benton. Nothing of interest occurred on Tuesday.

Immediately after the House adjourned on Monday, the following scene occurred:—

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Our readers may remember that on the 5th instant Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, called the attention of the Senate to some extracts from a book entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South," quoted in the published speech of Senator Wilson. The senator went on to show that the author of this book was "a dishonest, degraded, and disgraced man, and although—much to be regretted—a native of North Carolina, yet he is an apostate son, ruined in fortune and character, and entering to a diseased appetite at the North to obtain a miserable living by slanders upon the land of his birth. I deeply regret (continued Gov. Biggs) that the senator from Massachusetts has, by a reference, so dignified the creature as to render necessary this exposure. Such is Mr. Helder, of North Carolina, author of the 'Impending Crisis of the South,' alias Mr. Helder, once of North Carolina, but who has left the land of his birth for the good of the State.

It is supposed that Mr. Helder, alias Helder, was at once sent for, and this morning he was appearing before the departments making threats of what he would do should he discover Mr. Biggs's informant. The following account of what transpired was furnished us by the Hon. Augustus R. Wright, of Georgia, an eye-witness:

Approaching the Speaker's desk in front, Mr. Craig sits immediately to the left of the aisle, on the front tier of seats. My seat is next to Mr. Craig's, on the same row just to his left. My attention was attracted by a tall, dark-skinned man, with rather a sinister, savage look, asking Mr. Craig, very abruptly, if he had made a certain statement—I did not understand distinctly what.

The conversation proceeded, mildly upon the part of Mr. Craig. A few seconds satisfied me that the man either intended to attack Mr. Craig, or compel the member to strike him. This caused me to scan him instantly from head to foot and to compare him, physically, with Mr. Craig. I was satisfied the latter could whip him. I did not like the lurking eye of the stranger, however, and was pretty sure I saw the mark of a bowie-knife or pistol under his coat.

The idea of assassination, like a flash of lightning, impressed itself upon my mind. I determined to take part in the encounter, if necessary to prevent it. I should have gone for the Sergeant-at-arms, but was afraid to leave, as a collision was evidently approaching. I rose from my seat silently and went round Mr. Craig's seat and took my seat just at the side of the intruder, intending to seize his arm if he attempted to draw a weapon.

Casting my eye around, I saw two or three men, not members, and strangers to me, in members' seats close by, watching the progress of the difficulty. They may have been there accidentally. I felt a crisis was approaching of great danger to the member from North Carolina, perhaps to myself. I would have gone for the Sergeant-at-arms, but I thought it would not do to leave him. The intruder used some offensive epithet about "slaveholders;" I cannot remember it. Mr. Craig said, much excited, "Leave here, sir; I will not be insulted in this place by any such puppy," or words of some such import. The man retorted, with menacing attitude, "You are a slaveholding coward," or words to that effect. Mr. Craig struck him, and was struck about the same time in return, the stranger fighting with his fists, contrary to my expectations. Fighting they moved towards the Speaker's desk. I followed, watching closely for the weapon, intending to seize him if he attempted to draw one. I was morally certain Mr. Craig was unarmed, though I did not know the fact.

The man fought with more energy than I anticipated, but Mr. Craig was evidently getting the advantage of him, when he let go Mr. Craig. I thought then, I still think, to get his weapon. I sprang forward to seize him, but some other gentleman was ahead of me, and they were instantly separated. I followed the intruder to the guard room and saw him disarmed of a bowie knife and revolver. The whole scene lasted but a few moments. I thought then, and still think the object of the intruder was to bring on an assault and then assassinate. So far as what occurred in the House of Representatives, it was one of the most determinedly wicked and unprovoked assaults I ever witnessed.

Justice Arnold held a preliminary examination at which the prisoner was released on bail until 3 o'clock, Senator Hale becoming security for his appearance in the sum of \$500. The Hon. Mr. Craig was notified to appear, but declined prosecuting or taking any notice of the fellow, and was released on giving security to keep the peace. *Week Union.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1858.

IRON FOR THE RAIL ROAD.—The first installment of the iron purchased for the Western Rail Road arrived here a few days ago. About 800 tons, of the 1000 tons purchased, have arrived at Wilmington.

Messrs. Roberts and Hopkins, who have a contract for 40,000 cross ties, have commenced delivering them on the line of the Road. The laying will be commenced in a few days.

COAL VERSUS WOOD.—In the last Railway Times we find a remarkable comparison of the cost of wood and of coal for the rail road locomotive. The immense amount of wood now used for generating steam, under which the forests in the older States are fast disappearing, makes this an important subject for the whole country, whilst it is peculiarly so to us of the Deep River region. Adopt coal burning instead of wood burning locomotives on the rail roads in this country, and the demand for coal would be doubled, with a certainty of a large yearly increase.

The article to which we have alluded says, that the Massachusetts Railway Reports for 1857, under the head "Fuel used for Engines," show that the average cost for running 5,197,957 miles was 17.8 cents per mile. This was the average. The highest, on one road, was 31.6 cents per mile, and the lowest, on another, was 11.1 cents. These roads all burn wood.

The London and South Western Railway in England burns coal which costs \$4.44 a ton, and its average cost is only 3 cents a mile for fuel. Another English road burns coke costing \$5.50 a ton, and its expense for fuel is less than six cents a mile. This road runs more miles in a year than all the Massachusetts roads, at a cost for fuel of \$310,000 a year, whilst the cost to the Massachusetts roads is \$997,000.

The Times says that with coal the utmost cost to the Massachusetts roads should not be over 7 cents a mile; and it gives a list of seven roads in that State which now spend \$661,886 15 for fuel, which could save \$425,457 25 of that amount by using coal.

COAL OIL.—We find the following notice of a new kind of oil in the Baltimore American. We have been burning this oil for a few weeks past, and find it much cheaper than kerosene or sperm candles, or winter strained sperm oil. (As for burning fluids and camphine, we have considered them so extremely dangerous that we have never allowed them to come into our house.) The kerosene oil at \$1 a gallon is, for the quantity of light given, far the cheapest burning fluid that we are acquainted with, whilst it is perfectly safe.

We wish further to say of it, that the Deep River Coal is the very best material from which this oil can be made. And we learn that lubricating oil can be made of this coal for 8 cents a gallon, and that for 20 cents a gallon more this oil can be purified for burning. When so purified, it was worth in New York, until lately, 75 cents, then \$1, and now, we understand, \$1.25 a gallon. The opening to the world of the valley of Deep River will bring into operation this manufacture as well as others as yet undreamed of by the supine possessors of so much wealth as lies there hidden, or no better than hidden. Speed the rail road, and let it get within the world's view!

Kerosene Oil.—This is a newly discovered oil distilled from coal which is free from sulphur. In lamps properly constructed it burns with an extremely brilliant but small flame, and diffuses more light than any other article of the kind. It is also said to be non-explosive, and hence its entire adaptation to use wherever gas is not obtainable. We have tried one of the lamps and found it to give an extremely pleasant and very abundant light. In point of economy it is said to be superior to other burning fluids, and there is no doubt it will in time supersede all other oils, whether sperm, lard or camphine.

In the manufacture of this oil, we are informed that the product of the still is composed of lamp oil, lubricating oil for machinery, and a substance resembling white wax or tallow, which can be made into candles superior in appearance and brilliancy of light to the best sperm or wax, and at far less cost. These will soon come into market, when their merits may be judged of. The manufacture is yet in its infancy, and will no doubt be greatly improved as the properties of the distilled articles become better known.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son.—A short time since a friend of mine sent a mutilated bill of money to the Bank that issued it, and requested that they would return a whole one in its place. He received a bill, just half the amount of the one sent. What is the custom among the banks in such cases?

P. E. DEE.

In answer to the above, we can state, both as of our personal knowledge and as now stated to us at two of our banks, that if the bill is torn or cut in the middle, from top to bottom, only half is paid. But our correspondent informs us, in a private note, that in the above case the note was divided lengthwise, the lower half being sent to the bank for redemption. On this lower half we presume were the signatures of the President and Cashier, and the denomination of the bill. If so, the bank was clearly bound to pay the full amount, and we are informed that here they would have paid the whole. Those signatures are all that bind the bank, and when they are both redeemed, the bank can under no further obligation for that note. He who holds the upper half holds no obligation of the bank or any one, and can legally claim nothing. In making the inquiry, we were shown an upper half of a \$4 note, which a bank had refused to allow any thing for. Of course it would have paid the lower half in full, if presented.

IMPRACITABLE DEMOCRATS.—The "adherence" of the Democratic House of Representatives to the anti-Administration Kansas Bill, and the refusal on the same day to pass the Deficiency Appropriation Bill (Utah Supplies),—two Administration defeats in one day—have called forth a furious denunciatory article from the President's organ. It appears from the Union's statement that the Administration has been defeated on every recommendation since the commencement of the session. On all questions connected with slavery, says the Union, a party of Northern Democrats have taken the lead in opposition, and with the aid of the Black Republicans defeated the President. On all questions connected with finance, a party of Southern Democrats, says the Union, have headed the Black Republican phalanx and defeated the President.

Upon the whole the party seems to be in a bad way. Whatever the question, the President is beaten. And in one way and another nearly one-half of the Democratic party—one-fourth from the South, one-fourth from the North—is in open alliance with the Black Republicans.

Worse than all this, the Union says in a postscript to this article:—

"After the foregoing article was written, on yesterday, the House passed the deficiency bill, the chief object of which is to provide for the Utah expedition. We are sorry that there was nothing in the voting on the bill to call for a modification of the foregoing paragraphs. The bill did not pass the House by a majority of democratic votes. It was passed by the special favor of a few black-republican members. Its passage is due to the fact that there were black-republicans in the House of sufficient public spirit and virtue to vote for an urgent measure of public necessity. Such is the condition of affairs, that even a great measure of public necessity and urgency must owe its passage to black-republican favor."

Did ever an Administration fall so low?

It is noticeable that the Union speaks of the votes of the black republicans for the bill as matter of "favor" to the administration, and not at all of duty to the country. So low is the tone of political morals, and so dead the feeling of patriotism at Washington, that no one is expected to do his duty to the country—it is only party that men are bound to sustain; and when they do more than this—when they do any thing for the country—it is a "favor."

THE SOUTHERN ALLIES OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.—Among the Southern Democrats so furiously denounced by the President's organ as the leaders of the Black Republicans in opposition to the Administration, are, as our readers will be astonished to learn, Messrs. Branch, Clingman, Craige, Shaw, Ruffin and Seales, of North Carolina.

It appears from the yeas and nays on the Deficiency Bill, when defeated, that every Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina except Mr. Winslow voted against the bill, in company with the Black Republicans. Finally, when a few of the Black Republicans came to the aid of the President and passed his bill, in order to furnish supplies to keep the Government going, all the Democratic members from North Carolina except Winslow and Branch voted against the bill and in alliance with the great body of the Black Republicans. Mr. Gilmer voted for the Bill on each occasion.

Who can explain this? Of all Democrats in the country the North Carolina Democrats are the most obedient to the orders of those in power, be those orders good or bad, right or wrong. This rebellion seems unaccountable. We can scarcely believe that every Democratic member of the House from this State was an applicant for Judge Potter's place.

BEATEN IN EVERYTHING.—In the President's Message the following paragraph occurs:—

"I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating in it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation."

In the Democratic Senate on Thursday last, the Democratic Committee on Territories reported against the organization of the Territory of Arizona. So ends another Administration measure.

THE REAL TRAITORS.—While the Democratic papers in North Carolina are abusing Mr. Gilmer as the "cause of all our woes" on the Kansas question, their more free-spoken allies to the South charge the treachery upon Southern Democrats. Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Tomblin of the Senate, and Mr. Stephens of the House, (one Mississippi and three Georgia Democrats), are freely charged with having counseled the action of Gen. Calhoun which destroyed the South's interest in the Lecompton Constitution. These gentlemen are hinted at by the Washington letter-writers to Southern papers, and they are the guilty parties. They are in the South, says the Mercury, but are the South's worst enemies.

The Mercury is doubtless well-informed. But the Democratic papers here will not find it out until Messrs. Cobb and Thompson go out of office.

SMALL BANK NOTES.—The prohibition of small Bank Notes is a favorite scheme with the Democracy, in order, as they say, that specie may be increased. Facts are better than theories. Long ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as we learn from the New York Correspondence of the National Intelligencer, prohibited the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, with the expectation that it would give the people a sounder currency and more specie than their neighbors; and yet, when the late panic came, and the Pennsylvania banks were swept over the country, the Pennsylvania banks were found with less of specie than those of any of the Eastern cities.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—In St. James's Church, Wilmington, on Sunday evening last, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson administered the rite of Confirmation to about fifty persons, chiefly young men and young women. This is a much larger number than were ever before confirmed at one time in this State. The Church was full to overflowing.

On the same day a number of persons were baptised by immersion, and the Rev. Mr. Andrews preached in the market house to a large concourse of people. The Journal says, that the religious feeling appears rather to increase than diminish.

At Charlotte and at Davidson College the religious feeling is making great progress.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are glad to hear good accounts of the growing wheat. The farmers from all the wheat-growing counties trading at this place report the growing wheat as never equalled in quality and greatly increased in quantity.

THE FARMER'S BANK.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held in Elizabeth City on the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst.

Messrs. Geo. W. Brooks, W. H. Clark, L. I. Johnston, D. D. Ferebee, and D. D. Raper were elected Directors; Geo. W. Brooks, President; R. F. Overman, Cashier.

A letter to the Baltimore Patriot says that the indebtedness of the late Cashier (W. W. Griffin) to the Bank is upwards of \$72,000; that the Bank has "ample assets to meet all of its liabilities, and note-holders need have no fear of its entire solvency;" and that the Bank will resume specie payments as soon as the Virginia and North Carolina Banks resume.

A SIGN.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, an earnest supporter of the administration and of its Senate Lecompton bill, expresses a willingness to take the Crittenden amendment, or some modification of it, as a settlement of the Kansas question. This is sensible, and it is to be hoped that the Administration will profit by the advice.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The steamship City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 31st of March, has arrived. From Bombay, telegraphic advices had been received to the 9th of March.

Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow with nearly 60,000 troops, expecting to attack about the 10th.

There had been several scattering encounters, the rebels defeated with great slaughter on each occasion. It is rumored that Napoleon would again visit Victoria this year.

The government of France is giving serious attention to the commercial depression of the Empire. The report that the Spanish authorities had introduced a project in their law, for the abolition of slavery in their territories, was erroneous.

The shipment of gold from Australia to England since the last mail, exceeded half a million sterling.

Commercial.—Sales of cotton for the three days 21,000 bales. Speculators 4,000. Exporters 5,000. Holders pressing on the market. Prices irregular, closing with a decline of 1/4 a 1/2. Manchester advices favorable. Prices slightly declined. Flour very dull, at nominal rates. Wheat very dull. Corn dull. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Kiosin steady at 4s 3d a 4s 5d. Spirits turpentine firm; holders demand an advance to 45s. American securities active, but generally unchanged. Consols 97 1/4 97 1/4.

The Revival of Business.—The Philadelphia Ledger notes the fact that the newspapers furnish the best evidence that business has revived. A month ago the columns of the principal business newspapers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston were filled with news paragraphs, editorial comments, correspondence, and miscellaneous selections. Now they are almost entirely filled with advertisements; news and correspondence are condensed to the smallest space, and business excludes labored editorial essays to a mere propitious season. These are good signs for the public.

What a Railroad Will Do.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 204 miles in length, and it cost \$7,000,000. In 1853, the taxable value of the land in the counties through which it passes, taken from the census was \$28,942,647—and in 1856 the State assessment makes it \$35,917,229! or an increase in six years of \$25,355,558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement, which has cost only 7,000,000.

Hurricane in Arkansas.—The Republican learns that a hurricane occurred on the 27th ult. and demolished every house in Bentonville, Arkansas, killing twenty-five persons, and wounding a great number.

Numerous Progeny.—Mr. Samuel Wright, a farmer, who resides in Washington county, Pa., has eighteen children, one hundred and eleven grand children, and one hundred and seventy-four great grand children. His wife, too, is still living.

MARRIED.

At Narrow Point, Moore County, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Willis L. Miller, Mr. LANGSTON G. McIVER to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of W. D. Harrington.

DIED.

In Sampson County, on the 5th inst., JAMES ALEXANDER, son of D. W. and Narcissa E. Cromarty, aged 17 months.

In Jefferson County, Miss, March the 23d, of protracted typhoid fever, Mrs. FRANCESCA MONTGOMERY McCALLUM, wife of Rev. A. McCallum, in her forty-seventh year.

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst., DANIEL DUPRE, Sr., Esq.; who through long life maintained an irreproachable character, and a spotless integrity. His end was one of marked christian triumph.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 12.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for N. E. Seales, S. T. Hawley & Son, A. A. McKnight, W. G. Broadfoot, J. M. Worth & Son, A. J. Woodward, T. T. Tyson, Worth & Utley, H. R. Lehman, Cedar Falls Co., C. T. Hight & Sons, G. W. Lawrence, J. A. Pemberton, D. Murphy, J. O. O'Brien, J. O. Bown & Co., B. Rose.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 11.—Schr. Wide World from N. York. 12.—Brig S. F. Brown from Havana. 13.—Bark Saracen from Cardenas.

From the Charleston Mercury.
ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

This distinguished orator, statesman and patriot, arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon last, from Augusta, where, and at Savannah, he had been "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people," by his noble display of oratory and patriotism, in delineating the character of Washington. At the railroad depot he was met and welcomed by the Committee of Reception and Arrangements, appointed for the occasion, consisting of Richard Yeadon, Esq., Gen. Wm. E. Martin, and John Ashe Alston, Esq., accompanied by James I. Pettigru, Esq. After the noise and bustle of arrival had subsided, Mr. Yeadon, as Chairman of the Committee of Reception, and in the presence of a considerable number of sympathizing citizens, addressed the honored visitor as follows:

Mr. Everett, Orator, Patriot, Sage! Cicero of America, Laudator of Washington, Apostle of Charity, High Priest of the Union, and Friend of Mankind! You come among us, at our earnest and repeated bidding, to portray the character, to declare the virtues, to exalt the glory, and to impress the example of the Father of our Country; and also to open our willing hearts, wide as day, to melting charity; to charm the ear, refine the taste, and elevate the soul, by "words, fitly spoken," set as "apples of gold in pictures of silver"—by the rhetorical lesson and the moral precept, drawing inspiration from the noblest themes that ever employed the mind or tongue of the orator, or kindled the poet's sacred fire.

You come, too, to brighten and cement anew, the worn and fretted chain of political Union, and to aid in perpetuating that Union in its whole constitutional integrity and sanctity, and in the spirit and wisdom of its immortal founder; and, while thus doing homage and fealty at the shrine of patriotism, you minister also at the altar of benevolence, and teach us, like our Great Exemplar, "to visit the widow, and the fatherless in their affliction," and like yourself, his disciple, to practice, the poor out of his poverty and the rich out of his abundance, that heaven-born and "twice-blessed" virtue, which blesses as well him that gives as him that receives, and enables the faithful followers of our common Lord and Master, "to lay up for themselves treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

Patriot, Statesman, Philanthropist! In your person Charleston tenders a cordial welcome to Boston; the Palmetto fort offers a friendly salute to Bunker Hill; the bold nullifiers of the Stamp Act give the right hand of fellowship to the gallant spirits of the Boston Tea Party. Child of the Pilgrim State, which laid broad and deep, the foundation of American liberty and popular self-government on Plymouth Rock—son of the old Bay State, which rocked the cradle of the Revolution—offspring of the rock-girt and ice-bound land of the Adames, the Otises, the Quincy and the Warrens, the sunny land of the Pinckneys, the Rutledges and the Laurenses—of Marion, Moultrie, Sumter and Pickens, bids you welcome, thrice welcome, to her commercial emporium, preparing, we fondly believe, for her speedy coronation as Queen of the South. Here, in the city of the evergreen Palmetto, rival of the Laurel as an emblem of victory, in sight and in ear-shot of the cannon of Fort Moultrie, public honors awaited you, had you been willing to receive them; but such ceremonial having been forborne, in deference only to your own wishes, the voice and the hand of personal friendship now greet you [here Mr. Y. and Mr. E. exchanged the friendly grasp], and private hospitality affectionately folds you to its bosom.

The applause with which this address was attended, having ceased, Mr. Everett, in an earnest manner, and with most musical and winning tones, replied thus:

Mr. Yeadon, Gentlemen of the Committee, and fellow-citizens of Charleston: I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of this reception; which, however unexpected, is, nevertheless, but a new manifestation of the kindness which has attended me since I first set foot upon the soil of the hospitable South. When I left my Northern home, a week ago yesterday, to resume my interrupted Southern tour, the approaches of Spring were hardly discernible; scarce a spire of green grass had appeared in the fields; not a leaf-bud had opened on the trees; patches of snow might still occasionally be seen in deep places or on the shady side of the stone walls. Eight days only have passed, and I find myself in a region where the forest is hung with the pompous drapery of Spring; the thicket and the fields gay with dog-wood and jessamine, and the garden fragrant with the full blown rose. The rapid change is almost bewildering to the eye; but I pray you to believe, sir, that the impression produced upon the senses by this magic shifting of Nature's scenery, is far less deep than that produced upon my feeling by the kindness and hospitality with which I have everywhere been welcomed, and of which you are pleased to tender me, in such flattering terms, this renewed and emphatic expression. If I come to you straight from "the land of granite and ice," I beg you to be assured that I bring with me a patriotism that knows no sectional limit; a heart that warms to a countryman, in whatever part of the Union. (Applause.)

I am greatly indebted to you, sir, for the obliging terms in which you are pleased to allude to the more immediate objects of my tour. I do indeed esteem it a chief happiness of my life, that I have had the privilege, in my declining years, and in my retirement from all public employments and aspirations, to become in any degree the exponent of that profound veneration for the character of the Father of this Country, which is the most widely prevailing and deeply cherished sentiment of the American heart. Still more do I congratulate myself, that I have had the good fortune to co-operate in the accomplishing of the noble enterprise of the purchase of Mount Vernon, which has been thus far conducted on the way to a successful result by the heroic energy, the untiring perseverance, and the matchless enthusiasm of a daughter of Carolina, who modestly but unflinchingly seeks to hide herself from the gratitude of the country, under the unpretending designation of 'A Southern Matron' (Great applause.)

Nor am I less sensible to the favorable estimate you are pleased to place on my labors, the past season, in the cause of charity. My discourse on that subject, prompted last Autumn by the unseasoned sufferings of the approaching Winter, has ceased to have any particular appropriateness to the times; but the general principles maintained in it are limited in their applications to neither seasons nor places. The interest of the discussion is as wide-spread and permanent as human suffering, and the duty of relieving it; and I must own, that no intellectual effort which I have ever made, has afforded me greater pleasure than that by which I have been enabled, by the kind co-operation of favoring audiences, to contribute no inconsiderable sum in aid of the various charities for whose benefit my discourse has been delivered. But you will not expect me, sir, taken thus by surprise, to engage in any further course of remarks. I beg you to accept these unpretending acknowledgments of your most unexpected kindness, and my cordial reciprocation of the friendly sentiments, of which on behalf of your fellow-citizens, you have been pleased, in so acceptable

a manner, to tender me the assurance. (Long continued applause.)

This beautiful and touching address of the gifted speaker was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, indicating a highly wrought effect and enthusiasm in the bosom of his auditory. At his close, Mr. Everett, escorted by Mr. Pettigru and the Committee, was conveyed to the residence of Richard Yeadon, Esq., where he passed the night and was visited the evening. Yesterday morning he became the guest of Mr. Pettigru, with whom he will continue until to-morrow afternoon, when he will return to Mr. Y's, and be entertained, as the guest of that gentleman, until he (Mr. E.) shall leave the city. Mr. E. attended morning service, yesterday, at St. Michael's Church, with Mr. Pettigru, and afternoon service with Dr. S. H. Dickson, at the Unitarian Church.

The War in the Crimea.—The French Minister of War has published a detailed statement of the supplies in men and material, furnished by France in the Russian War.

The whole force sent by France to the Black Sea was 309,268 soldiers and 41,974 horses; of the former 70,000 were killed or died in the hospitals, or were otherwise missing. When peace was declared there were about 146,000 French troops fit for duty in the Crimea. Of the horses, only 9,000 returned to France.

The great guns, howitzers, &c. were 644, besides 663 furnished by the navy. The lighter artillery for field service furnished about 500 guns more, and in all there were 4,800 wheel vehicles for cannon sent from France. There were 2,000,000 of shells and cannon balls, 10,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, and 66,000,000 of ball cartridges for muskets and rifles.

The siege works before Sebastopol led to the construction of more than one hundred batteries. The engineers during the siege constructed fifty miles of trench, in which they threw 60,000 fascines or bundles of fagots, 80,000 gabions or baskets for earth, and nearly 1,000,000 bags filled with earth, besides ten miles of "lines" or defensive works. These lines were not mere heaps of earth thrown up hastily, but were deep trenches, excavated mostly in solid rock, breasted by thick and high ramparts and defended at intervals by strong redoubts. Besides which the French and Russians, during their antagonistic operations of mining and countermining, formed no less than five miles of subterranean galleries or passages in the solid rock, in some places fifty feet below the surface. The whole weight of the guns and ammunition and the apparatus for them is estimated at 50,000 tons, carried over the sea.

The implements connected with the above were of immense number and great variety, in all a weight of 14,000 tons. Among the large items were 920,000 sand-bags and 3,000 wooden huts for barracks.

The food sent from France, besides items of smaller quantities, was 30,000,000 pounds of biscuit; 90,000,000 pounds of flour, equal to 450,000 barrels; 7,000,000 pounds of preserved beef; 14,000,000 pounds of salt beef and lard; 8,000,000 pounds of rice; 4,500,000 pounds of coffee; 6,000,000 pounds of sugar; 10,000 head live cattle; 2,500,000 gallons of wine; and nearly 1,000,000 pounds of Chollet's preserved vegetables were among the larger items of supplies.

The collateral manufactures and outlays connected with the above supplies were in themselves remarkable. For instance, there were 200,000 chests or barrels for the biscuit alone; 1,000,000 of sacks or bags for the other articles.

The horse-food presented some large items: 170,000,000 pounds (equal to 85,000 tons) of hay; 180,000,000 of pounds (90,000 tons) oats and barley. There were 150 ovens to bake bread, and 140 presses to pack hay. These items assisted to make up the enormous weight of 500,000 tons weight of food, fodder, and fuel, requiring 1,800 voyages of ships to carry them to the East.

The clothing was another branch of larger items of supply, comprising garments in such hundreds of thousands that it would be tedious to enumerate them; but, as some clue to the matter, the number ranged from 250,000 to 350,000 for each article of clothing.

The harness and farriery departments present an immense quantity of supplies; among them were 800,000 horse shoes and 6,000,000 of horse shoe nails; of men's clothing, horse clothing, and tent apparatus there were 20,000 tons weight.

They sent over 27,000 beds for invalids, as many mattresses, and 40,000 coverlets. There were the materials for ambulances for 24,000 sick men, 600 cases of surgical instruments, and 700,000 pounds (340 tons) of lint bandages, and dressings of various kinds. There were also thirty complete sets of furniture and appliances of every kind for moveable hospitals, each capable of accommodating 500 sick or wounded.

There were 2,900 carriages of various kinds for the use of the French military train, (the carriers for the army,) 900 large coaches, each capable of containing 1,400 rats; altogether, there were 14,000 men and 20,000 horses, mules, buffaloes, and oxen, employed in conveying food and baggage to the French army.

Electro telegraphing and printing were both in full operation in the Crimea. Semaphores and electric wires were both in constant use. The English laid down a sub-marine telegraph cable from Balaklava to Varna, and France connected it with the net work of Europe in telegraphs from Varna to the Danubian provinces, 200 miles.

Lastly, Marshal Vaillant tells of the vast maritime preparations for conveying the army and supplies over the sea and the British Admiralty lent eight ships of war and forty-two chartered vessels. But the far larger number were the merchant vessels chartered directly by the French Government, amounting to 1,264 of all kinds. Taking the totality of all the voyages made by all the men, horses, and material there were conveyed by the French Government during the two and a half years of the war 550,000 men, 50,000 horses, and 720,000 tons of material.

The expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798 and of the French to Algiers in 1830 were considered prodigious efforts at the time, and each required many months of active and anxious preparation, but neither of them exceeded 30,000 troops, and though they were two of the most important and largest expeditions that had ever left Europe, they sink into insignificance compared to the French operations in the Crimea, which were conducted on a far more gigantic scale than any other war the world has ever seen, by expeditions conveyed over the ocean at vast distances from the countries carrying on the operations.

It was, for a long time, the fashion in Virginia to attribute everything that indicated mind to "Old Tom Jefferson." Richard Rumbold, who was executed nearly three hundred years ago, on account of the Rye House plot, used to say that "the people were not born with saddles on their backs and a privileged few booted and spurred to ride them." This saying of his may be found in every history of the period. Mr. Jefferson, with singular audacity, "cribbed" it, and stuck it, without acknowledgment, into one of his letters, declining an invitation to a 4th of July dinner. Forthwith all Virginia broke out in to one loud pean, in praise of the vast imagination that could conceive a simile of so much point and pith.

Richmond Whig.

IRISH DROLLERY.

An amusing story of Daines Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, is related by one of the British press. Having to appear for the plaintiff in a case at a winter assize in Gloucester, he "let into the defendant in no measured terms." The individual inveighed against, not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the Tipperary man lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and covered with sweat, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door, which nearly shook the street. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door, beheld the apparition of a rough-coated Tipperary fire eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the stick sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"Yes," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley, (he'll know the name,) will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Barrington, "for it's not a hare and a brace of ducks he has come to present me with."

The man was leaving the bed room, when a rough wet coat pushed by him, and a thick voice said, "by your leave," at the same moment Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

"You know my business," said he to Barrington, "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it is not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillelagh, before the cheval glass.

"You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much honor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," replied Daines, "that you might tell me the moment I put my body out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you, till you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"Upon your honor."

"Upon my honor."

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself very comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard."

The Tipperary salamander looked marvelously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Hullo!" said Mr. Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken; I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure to air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches cold, as reading a damp journal," and Daines once more affected to go to sleep.

The Tipperary man had fun in him as well as ferocity, he could not resist the cunning of the counsel; so laughing, he exclaimed, "Get up, Mr. Barrington, for in bed or out of bed, I have not the heart to hurt so droll a man."

The result was, that in less than an hour afterwards Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assailing a dish of smoking chops.

THE PATENT UMBRELLA.

Beard, the Cincinnati artist, has invented a plan to stop that most inconvenient and unpardonable crime, umbrella theft, which we intend to make public at the risk of violating the patent laws. We will tell the story as he related it:

I had bought a fine silk umbrella, and started for the Burnet House, on a rainy day, when I began to reflect upon my extravagance, and to wonder, as I tripped along proudly under its broad and safe cover, whether or not it would go the way of all umbrellas, and leave me to the "pitiless peltings of the storm," before the day was over. True, I could keep it in my hand; but then I was occasionally so absent-minded that I would be just as apt to set it down in a public bar-room, or even have it quietly taken out of my hand by some droll waiter. Suddenly an idea occurred. I stepped in a hardware store and purchased a small padlock.

On arriving at the hotel, I closed my umbrella, slipped the lock on to the wire spring which keeps it shut, and deposited it with the most perfect confidence in the public rack. I was not long waiting for a customer. A splendid looking fellow, with a goatee and moustache, stepped up with the most perfect nonchalance and took my identical umbrella. I quietly sauntered to the door, giving a casual glance at the weather; my hero essayed to spread the sheltering silk; he almost fell; he gasped; he fell worse. Silk, he exclaimed, "he looks queer!" He looked at the device was the matter? He looked at the saw the trap, and the fall of his countenance was exactly the step from the sublime to the ridiculous. I had so often heard of, but never seen before. My umbrella was quietly deposited in its place, and my gentleman meekly sauntered towards the reading-room and slipped out of another door umbrella-less.

I was by no means satisfied with one experiment. In a little while I saw one of the most brazen appropriators of small things (he was especially hard on lunches and drinks—free) in all Cincinnati. "Now," said I, "is my chance."

This customer had an article in his hand, which might in courtesy be styled the "ghost of an umbrella," and cotton at that. With a grandiloquent air, he deposited it right along side of mine, and went to the bar. There he picked up a treat (it was election time) and eat crackers and cheese enormously. Thence to the smoking room, with my eye still on him, and in less than a minute, with a shrug, and buttoning up his coat an extra button, he passed in a rapid business manner to the door, picked up my umbrella, with scarcely a glance, as he went along. I was on hand. With a sudden movement he attempted to raise it; no go!

Again! Still a failure! With a decision perfectly Napoleonic, and worthy of the occasion, he also attempted to tear away the slight obstruction, when I stepped up and said:

"Don't do that. I'll lend you the key!"

"Ah! Mr. Beard. Ha! Strange mistake—thought it was my own. Good device; think I'll adopt it."

And with the most perfect ease he put my umbrella down, took his own, and vanished.

I was satisfied. I had found out how to keep an umbrella—and now I am on my way to Washington to get a patent for it.

The gross receipts of the Washington Lecture of Edward Everett, in Charleston, amounted to \$1,904.

DON'T ACT A LIE.

When I was quite young I once acted a lie, and my heart is sad whenever I think of it. One day when my mother had company, she took the china sugar-bowl to the kitchen to fill it. I stood beside her while she was cutting up the large pieces. For a moment she left her work. I knew I ought not to do it, but I thought I would try to cut a little; but as I brought down the knife to strike, I hit the handle of the sugar-bowl, and down it fell; and in a moment I put the handle in its place, and shoved it against the wall, so that it need not fall off. I had hardly done so when mother came back. Oh, if I had only told her the truth then; but something whispered, Don't tell; wait a little.

Mother went on with her work; but soon a heavy blow jarred the bowl, and down fell the handle. If mother had looked into my face, she would not have said, "Why, can it be that such a jar should break the handle? but I see I was careless in setting it against the wall."

I was on the point of saying, "No, mother, it was I that was careless; I did it!" but something said, Don't tell at all now; it can't be helped; so I kept still, and acted a lie. I did not say I did not do it; but by saying nothing, I made believe I did not, and I let my mother be deceived. I meant a lie, and it is the thoughts we have in the heart that God looks at.

Not many months after that, my mother was taken sick. I was sent away from home to stay most of the time. When my father came for me, and told me that she could never get well, that she must soon die, that she came up before me, and I felt as though my heart would break. Now, I thought, I will tell her. But when I reached home, she was so sick and weak she could only move for a moment, and they hurried me away before I could tell her. She died that night. Oh, what bitter tears I shed as I looked upon that sweet cold face, and remembered how I had deceived her.

Many years have passed since then; but when I go home and see that sugar-bowl still without a handle, my sin comes up before me. I never think of it, but my heart is heavy. I hope God has forgiven me, though I can never forgive myself. And when I see a child trying to deceive, even in sport, only "making believe," I always want to beg him never to deceive, never to make believe a lie.—Child's Paper.

Don't Be Cross.—"I wish I could go to Willie's school, mother."

"Why so, my son—you have a good school now, and you are not advanced enough to enter Willie's school."

"I know it, mother, but my teacher is so cross to me; he calls me a 'blockhead,' a 'young rascal,' and a good many other names, and to-day, when I was laughing at something funny, he told me if I did not stop, he would 'fling me out of the window.'"

No wonder little Charley was tired of going to school to be called by such names, but it is a wonder to us that any teacher who is in the habit of making use of such language to his scholars, should be allowed the charge of a school.

Charley was not a bad boy; he was full of life and fun, and at his age—nine years—it was no easy matter for him to sit through two long sessions a day, and remain perfectly quiet, especially when his quick eye detected some roguery going on in the room.

Hard names from a schoolmaster, though unpleasant, are entirely different from hard names from a teacher, or any one to whom the child is accustomed to look up with respect. Such words to him are like the electric shock, causing the whole frame to quiver. But words of kindness and sympathy will make him a captive at will.

There is nothing more pleasing to a child, than to be noticed with kindness by his superiors. This the child has a right to expect from his teacher—the one under whose influence he is the greater part of the day, and much of whose character will enter into and form a part of the character of the child.

We well remember the surprise we felt some years since, upon hearing the language quoted above from a teacher with whom we had been on terms of friendship—it lessened our estimate of his character, and we could no longer esteem one who was addicted to such a habit.

Rhode Island Schoolmaster.

A Child's Eloquence.—Rev. Dr. Baker, of Texas, relates the following incident:

"A sweet little girl named Sarah, had been to Church, and went home full of what she had seen and heard. Sitting at table with the family, she asked her father, who had been to church, but was a very wicked man, whether he ever prayed."

He did not like the question, and in a very angry manner replied, "It is your mother, or your Aunt Sally, that put you up to that, my little girl."

"No, Papa," said the little creature, "the preacher said all good people pray; and those who don't pray ain't going to heaven. Pa, do you pray?"

This was more than her father could stand, and in a very rough way, he said, "Well, you and your mother, and your Aunt Sally may go your way, and I will go mine." "Pa," said the little creature, with sweet simplicity, "which way are you going?" This question pierced his heart. It flashed upon him that he was in the way to death.

He started from his chair, burst into tears, and immediately began to cry for mercy. Within a few days he was a happy convert, and I believe will appear in heaven as a star in his little daughter's crown of rejoicing."

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oil, Dye-Staffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist.

April 10.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by James Banks, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, The Dwelling House and Lot

on Green Street, recently occupied by said Banks. Also the OFFICE and STABLES on the West side of Green Street, at present occupied by Joseph Baker, Jr. Also, the

WHARF AT THE RIVER, known as the Wharf of the Brothers Steam Boat Co. Terms at sale.

J. T. WARREN, Trustee.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

April 14.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES valuable Land, situated between the Yedlin and Morganton Roads, 3 miles from town, adjoining the lands of James Smith, Neil McQueen and others, will be sold at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday, May 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, March 26.

The chief event of the week has been the announcement that Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, is nominated French Ambassador to London.

This arrangement is regarded as highly satisfactory by those who are disposed to believe that the Emperor means us fair and is still our faithful ally; while by the opposite and daily increasing class, who think they trace the gradual development of a stealthy plot, it is viewed as another step in the design.

When the fact transpired in Paris, it was immediately followed by a depression on the Bourse, which served to indicate the intuition of public feeling.

Whatever may be said, the circumstance of this post, like every other, being given not to a civilian or an educated diplomatist, but to a "man of the sword," as General Pelissier especially has always exclusively styled himself, cannot fail upon reflection to be considered significant. The fact that the General has hitherto been reputed a person of abrupt manners and arbitrary will, such as are consistent with a long Algerian experience, will add to any misgivings that may arise from other causes. He is said to be totally unacquainted with the English language, and although the statement issued on all occasions when a new Ambassador is accredited is so readily put forward, namely that he is friendly to the country to which he is about to repair, there are many who assert from impressions gathered in the Crimea that if any friendliness really exists it must have been of very recent growth.

With the demands which Louis Napoleon has lately made upon England, and which he has never yet retracted, although with an injured air he has signified his desire for the moment to forbear from pressing them, rather than that they should give rise to misconceptions, there could be little hope apparently of difficulties being smoothed down, except by an Ambassador possessed of the highest tact, and skilled in all those calm restraints which prevent hasty impulses from being taken for more than they are worth. Any one less suited for such a task than Marshal Pelissier, could hardly be named. If any new demands have to be made, he is not the man to soften them, or to suggest alternatives or compromises. Whatever he is told to ask he will ask, but he is not likely to argue. Unless he is belied, he has no idea of settling any controversy except by military methods.

PARIS, March 25.

The appointment of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, as Ambassador to London, in the place of the Count Persigny, resigned, produced a strong sensation, as well at Paris as at London. No one ever dreamed of the old African soldier, of the man who was condemned by the English as a heartless murderer because he smoked the Arabs to death in a cave, for the important diplomatic post across the channel. But then adversity and trials change opinions, and the man who fought side by side with the English at Sebastopol, and managed there not to break the alliance, is deemed just the person not to break the alliance at London.

But it seems that in the present state of affairs, (for no matter what journals in the interest of Cabinets may say, the alliance is stretched to its last filament,) something better than a man who will simply support the alliance is needed. The position requires a partisan, a devoted friend. Marshal Pelissier is a man of talent and of fair judgment; but like every officer of the French army, he hates the English as a nation, whatever he may think of them as individuals; his whole life has been spent in a circle where imprecations against England form a part of every day's conversation, and he must cherish in his breast a deep-rooted prejudice which, at his advanced age, contact with that nation, especially as he does not speak their language, will not remove. Moreover, he is one of the most abrupt and decided public men of the age, and pronounces an inflexible yes or no on the instant, and this, perhaps unfortunately, is not the present style of diplomacy.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTH WEST.

The progress of the North-Western portion of our Union has been truly marvelous. It has surpassed the dreams of the wildest and most visionary founders of the Republic. The Cincinnati Gazette devotes an elaborate article to this subject; a few of the facts and figures of which are thus condensed by one of our contemporaries:

"The North-West formerly included only the five States carved from the Territory, included in the Ordinance of 1787. At this time it includes also Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska—six States and Territories. The last United States census was taken in 1850; but we have the censuses of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan for 1855, that of Minnesota for 1857, and data for a reasonable estimate of population in Ohio and Indiana.

"We give then the growth of population in the North-West from 1800 to 1857:

In 1800	50,240	In 1840	2,967,500
1810	272,824	1850	4,721,551
1820	792,719	1857	7,200,000
1830	1,406,218		

"This shows that one third the entire white population of the United States, in the year 1857 was in the six North-Western States, and that four-fifths of this population here came within thirty years, or the average limit of one generation. Let us now compare the growth of the North-West, since 1820, with the growth of New England and New York on one side, and that of the original Southern States on the other, and let us see how they are likely to stand at the end of another generation.

1820.	1857.
New England and N. York, 3,032,624	5,600,000
The Original South,	3,828,037
The North-West,	792,719
	7,200,000

"In the last thirty seven years the South has increased 67 per cent., the North proper 85 per cent., and the North-West 800 per cent. But it may be said that the comparison should have been made, as to the South, with the new States of the South-West, where immense territories and fertile soil give them a fair field for rapid growth. These States are Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, about the same number of States with the other sections, but a much greater extent of territory and larger rivers. The comparison stands thus:

Southwest in 1820,	1,424,665
Southwest in 1857,	5,947,000
Increase,	315 per cent.

"We see, then, that with this much greater territory, milder climate and greater rivers, the South-West has not increased at one-half the rate of the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

The DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, held at Charlotte on Wednesday and Thursday last, nominated the Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS, now Judge of the Superior Courts, as its candidate for Governor. It was a very large assemblage. 59 counties were represented by delegates in person, and 12 by proxies, leaving 14 only unrepresented. The list of delegates foots up 477, but 23 of them were proxies, so that the actual number present was 454. Among them we note many, very many, names of gentlemen by whose side we formerly stood in the Whig ranks, but who, having tarried a short while at "the half way house," Americanism, now find themselves at the end of their journey—in full communion with the party which, however they once denounced it, too often manages to have the best of offices as rewards for party services. Doubtless some of these old friends of ours have been actuated by patriotic motives, though we think they might have served their country quite as well in their old position.

The following were the officers of the Convention:

President—Gen. C. M. AVERY, of Burke.
Vice Presidents—J. C. Badham, of Chowan, D. G. W. Ward, of Greene, John A. McDowell, of Bladen, Nathan Milan, of Warren, Gen. Benj. Trolinger, of Alamance, Joel F. Hill, of Stokes, Wm. M. Matthews, of Mecklenburg, Jas. B. Gordon, of Wilkes.

Secretaries—George Howard, Jr., of Wilson, J. W. Alsap, of Forsythe, W. F. Green, of Franklin.

In his speech on taking the chair, Gen. Avery said nothing of special interest except the following ungracious allusion to the crowd of new converts who were around him:—

"Nearly all the old issues are now settled, and we can cheerfully extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who have seen the error of their former course, and are now crowding into our ranks. But with due deference to their opinions, I think that the errors for which they repent are few, while on the contrary, they may congratulate themselves that they have escaped unscathed by contamination with that nameless party which now lead the opposition."

A committee of three from each Congressional District was appointed to prepare a "Platform." From this District the committee consisted of James Fulton, New Hanover, Wm. McKay, Cumberland, Wm. J. Houston, Duplin.

The Hon. John Kerr of Caswell (Whig candidate for Governor in 1852), as Chairman of the committee, reported the following Resolutions:—

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the usage of the Democratic Party, a Convention of Delegates representing the democratic voters of the different counties of the State, has assembled in the Town of Charlotte, it is deemed a proper occasion to express its opinions upon the different questions now before the people of the State and of the country at large, be it therefore

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Administration of James Buchanan, believing it to be marked by ability, impartiality, and devotion to the Constitutional rights of all sections of the country; and more especially do we endorse his position in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution; and regard that measure as essential to the quiet of the country, and an act of simple justice, the rejection of which can only be viewed as a blow aimed at the equality of the States in the Union.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg, by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office as Chief Magistrate of this State, has established a character for high executive talent, and secured the confidence and respect of all good citizens of the State; and we hereby tender him in behalf of our constituents the expression of high admiration and best wishes for his happiness and success through life.

Resolved, That we are anxious to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of Internal Improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

Resolved, That we regard the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, as unconstitutional, anti-democratic and impolitic, and its agitation at the present time as eminently unpatriotic, because, being wholly impracticable, the sole tendency of such agitation must be to divide and distract the only party upon which the South can rely for the defence of her rights and interests in the Union.

On motion of John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, the resolutions were voted on separately and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. McKay, of Cumberland, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of North Carolina, assembled from all the different sections of the State, avail ourselves of this opportunity earnestly but respectfully to urge upon the favorable attention of the Congress of the United States the advantages possessed by the mineral region situated in the valley of Deep River in this State as a location for a National Foundry, combining as it does the elements of safety from attack, with accessibility and ease of communication, and having in immediate proximity, coal, iron, timber, building materials and water-power, in a climate subject to the extremes of neither heat or cold, and eminently salubrious and free from epidemic influence or local causes of disease.

Resolutions endorsing the course of the democrats in Congress who supported the Lecompton bill, and denouncing those Southern members who opposed it, were adopted.

Mr. Houston of Duplin offered a resolution to adopt the two-thirds rule in nominating a candidate for Governor. [The effect of this, and some suppose its object, would have been to prevent the nomination of either Ellis or Holden, and then the selection of a Wilmington democrat as a compromise.] The resolution "caused a spirited

and able discussion. Wm. J. Houston, Wm. Robinson, J. A. Dickson and Edw'd Cantwell spoke in favor of its adoption, and J. C. Badham, Wm. Lander, Wm. McKay, and J. E. Kerr spoke against it. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried by a majority of about 3000, the vote being taken by counties.

It was then agreed that the person who received a majority of votes should be the nominee, and that each county should give the number of votes cast by it for Gov. Bragg at the last election.

A letter was read from W. W. Avery, Esq., withdrawing his name as a candidate.

Capt. John Walker, of Mecklenburg, then nominated Wm. Holden, Esq., of Wake; and Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, nominated the Hon. John W. Ellis, of Rowan. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

John W. Ellis received	25,051
W. W. Holden, " "	21,594
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Alamance,	432
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne,	771
Whole number of votes cast,	47,848

Mr. Ellis having received a majority of all the votes cast, the President declared him the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., of Wake, the nomination was declared unanimous.

Counties voting for Mr. Ellis.

Alexander	466	Lincoln	614
Anson	826	Mecklenburg	1024
Bladen	608	Moore	733
Brunswick	404	Montgomery	721
Cabarrus	426	Nash	1107
Catawba	968	New Hanover	1622
Craven	794	Northampton	652
Cumberland	1573	Pasquotank	330
Currituck	556	Pitt	775
Cleveland	1109	Rutherford	1070
Crawford	828	Rowan	885
Davie	853	Richmond	246
Edgecombe	1568	Sampson	990
Franklin	744	Stanly	166
Gaston	759	Union	835
Greenville	1225	Warren	885
Halifax	736	Washington	261
Henderson	537	Wayne	1822
Lenoir	499	Wilkes	609

Counties voting for Mr. Holden.

Alamance	916	Jackson	572
Burke	569	Johnston	1086
Buncombe	968	Madison	675
Beaufort	589	Martin	708
Cherokee	492	Mcdowell	586
Caswell	632	Macon	367
Catawba	1120	Orange	1119
Chatham	1166	Randolph	666
Caldwell	438	Rockingham	1168
Duplin	1113	Surry	877
Forsyth	1080	Stokes	769
Guilford	571	Wake	1693
Haywood	537	Yancy	810
Henderson	668		

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, received the vote of Greene County—432.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne, received the vote of Onslow County—771.

The delegation from the County of Yadkin being divided, did not vote until the result was announced, when they came forward with the counties of Greene and Onslow, and recorded their votes for the Hon. John W. Ellis; which added to the vote as above, gave,

Hon. John W. Ellis, 26,254
W. W. Holden, Esq., 21,594

Speeches were delivered by Hon. John Kerr, J. W. Osborne, Esq., and several other lesser lights.

Mr. Holden, in a short address "to the Democratic Party of the State," very gracefully submits to the defeat—or postponement, rather—of his claims; appealing to his friends in every portion of the State to go heartily and entirely, as he does, for the nomination, which he says is "a good nomination." He closes with thanks to his friends, "and especially to the gallant and indomitable democracy of the mountain counties," who supported him in the Convention.

By the way, it is a notable circumstance that in Clingman's District eleven counties voted for Holden, one for Ellis, one other (Rutherford) for Ellis by the New Hanover delegates as its proxies, and one (Watson) was unrepresented. Our readers will recollect the reports current some months ago, by which the honors were partitioned off among the leaders, thus: Biggs to be U. S. Judge, Clingman to be Senator in his place, Holden to be Governor, and Bragg to be Senator in place of Reid. It will be seen that Clingman "kept the promise to the ear whilst he broke it to the hope"—there being a marshaling of his mountain men for Holden, but just enough deficient (if the unrepresented votes of Harnett and Wilson had not been counted,) to defeat him.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—Hon. John Willis Ellis, as we learn from Wheeler's History, was born in that part of Rowan County now Davidson, on Nov. 23d, 1820, and is now in his 38th year. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1841, studied law with Judge Pearson, entered public life as a member of the House of Commons from Rowan County in 1844, and continued to represent that County in the Commons until elected a Judge of the Superior Court at the session of 1848-49.

Judge Ellis is a gentleman and man of talents, who will fill the office of Governor with great respectability.—(should be chance to be elected.)

WHO IS TO BE JUDGE?—Judge Ellis will of course resign, and Gov. Bragg and his Council will have to fill the vacancy. There are doubtless many of expectants among the democratic Lawyers. This creating a vacancy has had much to do with the defeat of Holden. If he had held such a valuable office, he would have got the nomination.

A SHORT SESSION.—Both Houses of Congress have resolved to adjourn on Monday the 7th of June. This is a reform effected by the law allowing the members a salary of \$3000 instead of a per diem of \$8. Under the per diem pay the long sessions extended to August and September, and threatened to fill up the whole year. But the patriotic gentlemen who fill the Halls of Congress have suddenly discovered that the business can be done by June. We shall not wonder if they get through hereafter by April or May. The \$3000 are well expended, to get rid of two or three months of such a body as Congress is.

The remains of Col. Benton were conveyed from Washington City to St. Louis in two days, and were there exposed in state for one day; at least 25,000 persons visited the hall to see them. And his funeral on Friday was attended by thousands and thousands of citizens, military, firemen, benevolent societies, &c. Business was generally suspended, and stores and houses draped in mourning.

C. F. & D. R. COMPANY.—The annual meeting was held in Wilmington last week. James Casiday Esq. was re-elected President,—salary \$2,000. Col. John McRae, Col. A. S. McNeill, and J. H. Houghton Esq. were elected Directors.

A committee, to which was assigned the business of determining upon a plan by which the contract with Morell & Co. may be carried out, recommended:—

"That a list of names be obtained as endorsers upon notes to be drawn by Messrs. Morell & Co., payable to the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, and to be endorsed by said Company, amounting in the aggregate to \$40,000, such notes to be negotiable at the different Banks of the city of Wilmington, the interest thereon to be paid and the notes renewable every 90 days according to the custom of the Banks, but the principal thereof to be paid in two years from the respective dates of each original note.

Provided, however, that the liability to be incurred by said endorsers shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000, until an indemnity shall be furnished such endorsers by the three Coal Companies who have heretofore signified their willingness to do so."

Nothing else of interest is reported in the Wilmington papers.

As Fayetteville has the advantage (?) of our Wilmington friends, in that she helps to pay for the Deep River Works, while the kindness is not reciprocated in the case of the Western Railroad, would it be considered impertinent if we suggested, that in the absence of a statement of "the resources and liabilities of the Company, and the amount of work done," (we quote the Journal,) and the nature of the Morell contract, "the most [only] important part of the report is wholly omitted?"

OIL FROM COAL.—Since our notice of the Kerosene oil, we find a further account of it in the Baltimore Patriot, which says that a well attested experiment in that city showed that five cents' worth of oil furnished a brilliant light for eleven hours. There is no other known illumination of equal cheapness and brilliancy. And it is perfectly safe.

The following remarks of the Patriot will address themselves to the owners of Deep River Coal lands. Who will be the first to set up a manufactory of oil there?

"Persons who own large tracts of coal lands, too remote from market to be profitable for purposes of fuel, can establish factories thereon, and turn their coal into oil, which, being compressed into a small compass, will admit of transportation to all prominent markets in the Union, yielding a handsome profit. A few years hence, and it will not surprise us to see factories of this kind dotted all over our mountains, giving employment to thousands of operatives, turning to useful account their once dormant mineral deposits. A material which promises so forcibly to revolutionize the mighty science of illumination, or practical application of light, must eventually bring into requisition incalculable resources to produce, or manufacture, the necessary substitute, found thus in the oil of coal."

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—A correspondent in Wilmington informs us that the Steam Saw Mill of Costin, Gregg & Smith was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss \$18,000.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—We learn from a letter of the Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, in the Raleigh Christian Advocate, that 74 members have been added to the M. E. Church in this town.

In Wilmington, 228 persons have been added to the two M. E. Churches.

Rev. James McDaniel writes to the Biblical Recorder that a glorious work is going on among the Baptists in this place. They have a prayer meeting every afternoon and preaching every night. The congregations are large and great seriousness is manifested.

At Washington, N. C., the Dispatch says that at the Methodist Church there have been 20 conversions, and a "goodly number" at the Presbyterian.

THE NEWBORN CELEBRATION.—The Newbern Union says that Rev. Dr. Hawks and Henry W. Miller Esq. have consented to deliver Orations at the Railroad Celebration in Newbern on the 25th instant.

The Independent and La Fayette Light Infantry Companies of this place have accepted invitations to the Celebration.

THE WARREN GAZETTE.—We have received the Prospectus of a new paper to be published at Warsaw, Duplin county, by Messrs. T. J. Wombwell & Co., on the cash principle.

FROST.—There was a slight frost at Salem, N. C., on Thursday last.

Alfred G. Foster, Esq., a member of the last House of Commons, from Randolph county, declines a re-election.

Calvin W. Wooley, Esq. has been appointed, by the County Court, Sheriff of Montgomery, in place of Sheriff Pemberton, resigned.

STATE BANKING.—On the 25th ult. we gave the substance of certain statements of the Governor of Tennessee of the losses which that State had sustained by its banking operations for the past twenty years. The Greensborough Patriot controverts our positions and cites "the August No. of the Banker's Magazine, page 83." We have not the Banker's Magazine, but if we had, it would not weigh against the official statement of the Governor of Tennessee in a message to the Legislature.

TIMES CHANGE.—Poor old John Quincy Adams was turned out of the Presidency in 1829 for extravagance, the expense of government amounting to the enormous sum of thirteen millions of dollars! The "economy and retrenchment" party that beat him then, has just asked Congress to pass a bill appropriating nine millions for deficiences! The regular appropriations were about seventy millions, but that would not do—the administration could not get along without nine more millions. Was ever a country so humbugged?

A suit for divorce is pending in Rochester, New York, which originated in a dispute between Mr. B. and his wife as to whether they should have breakfasted or some oysters fried for breakfast—the lady, whose tastes are excellent, contended for the latter.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the joint resolution from the House appointing Monday, June 7, as the day of adjournment, was adopted, 39 to 12.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was discussed by several Senators; the points in discussion relate only to location, all the speakers favoring the Road.

On Thursday, the discussion on the Pacific Road was continued.

On Friday, Private Bills were considered.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the Kansas question came up on the Senate's request for a Committee of Conference. Mr. Montgomery, Pennsylvania Democrat, moved that the House insist on its adherence, and called for the previous question on that motion. The call was not sustained, the yeas being 108, nays 108, the Speaker's vote making a tie.

Mr. English of Indiana, another anti-Lecompton Democrat, moved that the House agree to the Senate's proposition for a conference, with the understanding that the House Committee should represent the anti-Lecompton majority. Carried, yeas 108, nays 108, the Speaker giving a casting vote in the affirmative.

The Committee appointed by the Speaker consists of Messrs. English of Indiana, Stephens of Georgia, and Howard of Michigan, 2 anti-Lecompton and 1 Lecompton.

On Thursday, the Committee on Public Lands reported adversely on the bill granting lands to the States for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill to complete the River and Harbor Improvements already commenced, recommending only three new works.

The aggregate amount involved in all bills referred to this committee is more than \$4,000,000, but the committee propose to appropriate only one million and a half.

On Friday, Mr. Clingman made a personal explanation, retracting a speech in 1844 in which he denounced Capt. Rynders, whom he now regarded as an honorable man (the President has given him an office). Mr. C. said that he left the Whig party when it became abolitionist, and 8 or 9 years ago joined the Democratic party now purified and clarified.

Private Bills occupied the day.

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.—The writer in the Richmond Whig, to whom we alluded on the 29th ult., returns to the charge, in a sort of defence of Col. John S. Preston's statement that the victory of King's Mountain was gained by "men, nearly equal in numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina." We say the writer in the Whig, for, though the articles appear as editorial, we must suppose that they come from a distance, for the Editor of that paper is not such a "player at long tag," as to take in each instance a fortnight to concoct such an editorial. That is of no importance, however. The inquiry is, did Col. Preston attempt to wrest from North Carolina her due share of the honors of that glorious day, and to confer it upon Virginia, the State of his nativity, and upon South Carolina, the State of his adoption? The writer says he "did not attempt to prove that Virginia and South Carolina had as many men in the field as North Carolina had." He then gives up the point in controversy. But in the next paragraph he substantially affirms that Col. Preston was right; for he first says that the Colonel "did not make the statement without believing that it was warranted by the facts." Next, "that no man living has a better right to be fully acquainted with all the circumstances," and lastly, that when the Colonel "made the statement in question, he perfectly well understood his case."

This Whig writer, who knows so much more than other writers, by virtue of his citation of a letter which by no means disproves the statements in the University Magazine, and by no means sustains Col. Preston, does not venture to analyze the composition of the forces which fought at King's Mountain. That would never do, for it is established by the admission of Col. Campbell himself (the ancestor of Col. Preston), in his official statement to Gen. Gates, and by the latter forwarded to Mr. Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, that there were but 400 Virginians there, whilst there were certainly 990 North Carolinians, and in addition to these, a regiment under Col. Williams (a native of North Carolina but a resident of South Carolina.) Williams's letter, published by the Whig, shows that five days before the battle he was in this State with 450 men. But these 450 men were not all South Carolinians. One company of them was from Caswell county, North Carolina. Another, consisting of 60 men, was from Tryon county, North Carolina, and there were about 30 Georgians. These three elements of his force would make probably 150 men. And it leaves South Carolina with three hundred men in the battle, Virginia with 400 men, and North Carolina with 1110. And upon such a state of facts is it that Virginia and South Carolina are to divide the glories of the day with North Carolina;—Col. John S. Preston, the Virginia South Carolinian, being the historiographer, with none present at the feat to dispute the accuracy of his computation of those who were in the fight.

We protest against this. Surely Virginia and South Carolina are not so poor in noble achievements as to be obliged to rob North Carolina of any portion of hers? If they are, let it be done boldly, when there is some one present to contest the possession, and not at such a festive anniversary celebration as that of 1855, where South Carolina had it all her own way.

The Whig writer speaks of "points where the authority is doubtful." The allusion appears to be to the numbers stated by the writer in the University Magazine as from the several States. Now there is nothing "doubtful" about these numbers, as far as the University Magazine stated them, viz: 990 from North Carolina and 400 from Virginia; for Col. Campbell himself stated these identical numbers in an official report made to Gen. Gates a few days after the battle.

YELLOW FEVER.—The U. S. frigate Susquehanna has arrived at Kingston, W. I., having had 155 cases of yellow fever on board. 17 had died, including Lieut. H. W. Queen.

SWINDLING.—The proprietors of the "Golden Prize," noticed in the following article, sent us recently a proposition to advertise their swindling concern, which of course we did not, for we were sure the scoundrels would cheat us out of the promised pay for the advertisement, and that some credulous people among our readers would be tempted to lose their money.

Newspapers and Gift Enterprises.—The proprietors of bogus gift enterprises, lotteries, and other swindles, in this city, have of late years published newspapers, as tenders to their nefarious schemes. Several of these concerns, as is well known, have been broken up recently by the Mayor and his squad, and yesterday another one suffered the same fate. For the last six or seven years a paper has been published here, known as the "Golden Prize," professedly devoted to literature, but offering presents to subscribers varying in value from 50 cents to \$500. Among the bounties advertised were packages of gold containing from \$200 to \$500. The terms were:—one year for \$2, with a prize; two years for \$3.50, with two prizes; three years for \$5, with three prizes; five years for \$8 with five prizes. The Mayor's detectives arrested Dean and Slater, proprietors of said paper, and brought them before the Mayor yesterday. They owned up and admitted that the packages of gold were never distributed as advertised. They expressed their willingness to submit to the law without contesting it; but asked time to recall the orders for advertising which they had sent to different papers in the country, amounting to \$10,000. On their promise to abandon the gift department of their paper, the Mayor allowed them to go free. If arraigned again, they will probably catch the full penalty of the law. Will people in the country never learn that they cannot get a paper or a book or any thing else at fair value, with watches, diamonds, and big packages of gold thrown in?—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Scarcely a week passes in which we have not occasion to throw into the fire some swindling advertisement from New York or Philadelphia.

Among those which we treat in that way are all lottery advertisements. We notice that the new Mayor of New York is waging a war of extermination against these swindles. He has caused the arrest of 14 of them, and broken up three newspapers which they have printed. In about 3,000 letters addressed to them, the Mayor found about \$8000 in money, which he returned to the writers; and it is stated that there are yet in the New York post office, addressed to the underwritten swindling establishments that have been broken up, letters as follows: Huntington & Co., about 600; E. L. Todd & Co., 2,000; Oliphant & Bartlett, (Coffee swindle), 700; Banks & Smith, 150; David Pierce & Son, 200; Nichols, Hicks & Co., 150; E. Cooper, 175; J. H. Hall & Co., 200; Charles W. Morton & Co., 300—making a total of 3,475, nearly all of which are supposed to contain money.

We have heard of two highly respectable houses in this town who were honored with the correspondence of Messrs. "Oliphant, Bartlett & Co." the Coffee Swindlers. Their lithographed letters, elegantly printed bill-heads and certificates of Agency, and business like hand-writing, all are calculated to deceive the unwary. And then the invoice of coffee in canisters, amounting to only \$18, which sum was to be remitted of course in a check or cash before the coffee was shipped, after which the business was to go on on a large scale, with 50 per cent. profits. The whole thing looks so plausible that we suppose many people were diddled out of their \$18.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER DECLINE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Africa arrived to-day with Liverpool dates to April 3d, being three days later.

The Atlantic cable was being taken on board the Niagara and Ayammon rapidly. The operation would be finished about the 10th of May. Further deep sea soundings and experiments were deemed necessary before the laying of the cable would be commenced.

The relations between France and Switzerland continue to be of an unsatisfactory character, and give rise to considerable uneasiness.

Spain continues to send reinforcements to the Gulf of Mexico; and new measures for public safety were being organized at Madrid.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

The Sublime Porte is said to have rejected the demand of France for the authorization of a ship canal across the isthmus of Suez.

COMMERCIAL.—LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Sales of cotton for the week 50,000 bales—6,500 taken for speculation, and 8,500 for export. Inferior qualities had declined from 4 to 1½. Middling qualities from 1 to 1½. Manchester markets dull. Broadstuffs dull. Rosin steady. Sugar declined 6d. Coffee dull. Spirits turpentine firm at 44s. Rice heavy.

MARRIED.
At Christ Church, in the city of Mobile, by the Rev. B. B. Looock, on Wednesday evening the 7th inst., Lieut. R. C. DUVALL, U. S. Navy, to LOUISE M. SARGENT, of that city.

In Bladen County, on the 4th inst., by Robinson Smith, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN CASHWELL to Miss HARRIET CAIN, daughter of the late James Cain.

DIED.
In Robeson County, N. C., March 16th 1858, DAVID McGUIRE, Sen., aged 60 years. Mr. McGuire was born in Knapsdale, Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1800; he landed in Wilmington, N. C., and settled in Robeson County.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.
Cape Fear Line. April 17.—Sigsbee, McDermid, and South goods for P. Taylor, D. McDermid, S. C. & L. Fox, N. C. & M. Jarral, N. C. & W. Steel, R. Mitchell, M. Orell, G. Deming, J. J. Gilchrist, Smithman, & Spencer, Marchion, Reid & Co., Hodgins & Co., A. A. McKethan.

Luttrell's Line—April 17, Sigsbee and Rowan, with goods for U. W. Williams & Co., Marchion, Reid & Co., C. B. Mallett, J. B. Little, C. L. Curren, R. East, J. W. Livingston, J. W. Hinchey, and 60 tons railroad iron.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.—Sigsbee Gen. Hersey from Charleston, Ellen Randall from Little River. 16.—Brig Gen. Fox from Trinidad de Cuba.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

APRIL 14, 1858.

The Stockholders' Annual Meeting will be held in the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 17th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 14, 1858.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 19.

BACON	11½ a 12½	American	6 a 0
BEEF—	23 a 24	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F. 20	00	LARD	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD	8 a 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	RAILS	4½ a 5
COTTON		Oil—Lined	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11 a 11½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid	10½ a 10¾	Sisal	
COTTON BAGGING		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 00
Quincy	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN		SHOT	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 2 00
DOMESTIC COTTON		Spinn.	2 25 a 2 50
Foreign Sheetings	8 a 11	BELTS	
Onsamburg	10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 a 1 00
Geese		Northern do	0 70 a 0 80
Family	5 40 a 0 00	N. C. do	1 00 a 0 00
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	Northern do	35 a 40
Fine	6 00 a 0 00	SUGARS	
Scorched	4 50 a 0 00	White	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn	0 75 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye	0 75 a 0 00	New Orleans	0 a 00
Oats	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW	10 00
Peas	0 90 a 0 00	WOOL	15 a 18
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPETINE	
Raw	4 a 00	Yellow dip	2 55 a 0 00
IRON		Virgin	2 35 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 00	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 00	Spirits	48 a 00

FOR THE 1858. SPRING & SUMMER. 1858.
JUST RECEIVED, one of the most magnificent sets of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings,
some of the most beautiful Robes
quills, now all the fashion.
Also, an extensive assortment of
CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Farming Implements, Boots, Shoes, Straw,
Leghorn and Panama Hats, Trunks, Car-
pet Bags and Valises, Parasols, Sun
Shades, Fans, and choice family
GROCERIES.
Making in all one of the handsomest assortments ever
exhibited in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen of
Lumberton, and Robeson County in general, are very
respectfully solicited to give an early call.
S. W. EHRANT,
Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
March 22, 1858. 95-1mo

NOTICE.
THE firm of BROWN & WARD is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm
are hereby notified to call and settle without delay,
from the fact that collections must be made soon
way.
ANGUS D. BROWN,
EVERETT L. WARD,
Lumberton, N. C., April 2, 1858.

The subscriber will continue the
Mercantile business at the old stand of B. & W., and
while returning thanks for past favors solicits a con-
tinuance of the same.
ANGUS D. BROWN.

New Goods Again!
THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE
STOCK OF
GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE:
Negro Keroses, Blankets, Hats and Brooms.
All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want
call soon.
G. W. 1 GOLDSTON.
N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat. 52-4tf
Oct 19, 1857.

STANLEY HOTEL.
THE Subscribers having lately pur-
chased the above Hotel, and being
respectfully solicited to patronage. We will spare
no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us
with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the
best Market afford.
Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and
attentive Officers in attendance.
We also have a Large Stock of Goods
on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we
offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.
STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 50-6mpd

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits
the patronage of the travelling community
and the public in general. Every exertion on
his part will be used to render them comfortable during
their sojourn with him. His table will be always
supplied with the best Market afford.
His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that
can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Outlets in at-
tendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to
Weldon, from the Agent at the Warsaw Hotel, return-
ing can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at
Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have
their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road.
The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 11 o'clock, A. M., and
leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7 1/2
P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line
running to Kenansville, and small boxes will be forwarded
to any point on the line.
N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS—H. B. Roberts, Fayetteville; G.
W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southernland, Warsaw; John
Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6, 1857. 63-6m

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY
FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson Coun-
ty, offer for sale a large and well fitted Dis-
tillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.
March 9, 1858. 93-3m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.
THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C.,
is now for sale. All who feel disposed to pur-
chase can receive any desired information by applying
to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz.
Terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser,
and the property will be sold with or without the Stock,
as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can
be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tannery and
Currier.
T. J. WILSON, Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON, Jr.
March 20, 1858. 97-3mos

NOTICE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL,
located on Baker's Creek, in Robeson County.
The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is
a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for
grinding. The mill and engine are of the best work-
manship and in good order, so that a purchaser could
commence operations without delay.
Any person wishing to engage in the business will
do well to examine the above mentioned property be-
fore purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made ac-
commodating.
GEO. CROMARTIE.
Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 80tf

NOTICE.
I WILL sell, at the Court House door in Smithfield,
on Tuesday the 25th May next, 12 SHARES in
the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company,
being the Shares owned by the late Micajah Cox, de-
ceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the
purchaser required to give bond with approved secu-
rity.
WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.
March 20, 1858. 99-8mpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Tobin T. Moorman vs. Franklin C. Smith.
Original Attachment levied on three negro slaves, viz:
Miranda and children, Ben and Horace.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that the defendant, Franklin C. Smith, hath
privately removed himself out of the said County and
State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process
of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore order-
ed by the Court, that publication be made for six suc-
cessive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying
the said Franklin C. Smith to be and appear at the
County of Richmond at the Court House in the town
of Rockingham, on the third Monday in September,
A. D. 1858, then and there to reply and plead,
otherwise judgment final will be rendered against the
said Franklin C. Smith for the sum of three thousand dollars, and
the negro slaves levied on will be condemned to the
plaintiff's use.
Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March,
A. D. 1858, and the 824 year of American Independ-
ence.
WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.
March 20, 1858. 99-8mpd

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WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.
March 20, 1858. 99-8mpd

NORTH CAROLINA
SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer
Office a SECOND EDITION of
**DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW RE-
PORTS, VOL. 1.**
REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES,
BY
HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The price of the new edition is not greater than that
of the old, though, as it is so necessary to any to the
Profession in North Carolina, its value has been
greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References
and Corrections.
The volume has been long out of print, and we shall
be glad to supply the many Lawyers whose sets of Re-
ports are incomplete without it, as well as those who
have the old edition but would like to have the new
one for the sake of its notes.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of
the Western Railroad Company, in Fayetteville,
until the 20th of April, at noon, for laying 11 miles of
Track, commencing at Fayetteville, and terminating at
Specifications at Fayetteville, and terminating at
and after the 10th instant.
W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. W. R. R.
April 1, 1858. 99-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Sup'r Court Office, 15th March 1858.
IN pursuance of direction of His Honor Judge Man-
ly, Notice is hereby given, that the Regular Term
of the Superior Court of LAW AND EQUITY, for the
County of Harnett, will be held at the Court House in
Touma, on the 8th Monday after the 1st of May, 1858.
WITNESSES and SUITORS will take
notice accordingly.
Witness,
A. D. McLEAN,
Clerk Superior Court.
April 1, 1858. 95-4c

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in pro-
gress and will close on the last Friday in May
next. The Principal has associated with himself sev-
eral Female Assistants of experience and skill in teach-
ing, and can therefore assure her patrons of the very
best instruction, and most careful attention to their
daughters entrusted to his care. And while ex-
pense has been incurred in furnishing comfort-
able lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six
dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Ar-
rangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies
at that price. Tuition in the English branches will
range from \$5 to \$12.50 per session. For Latin,
French or Greek an extra charge of \$5 each for the
first year, and \$3 for each subsequent year. It will be seen
from the above that the whole expense of one session
for the English studies need not exceed \$45 or \$50.
Students received at any time and charged from ar-
rival to the end of the session of unless in case of pro-
tracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to
parents of the progress and deportment of their
daughters.
This school is located at the well known Mineral
Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy
locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding de-
partment is under the immediate care of the Principal.
Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal,
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most
desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton.
There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, sus-
ceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for build-
ing purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will
make it approachable on either side. There is a large
and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new,
with eight large rooms, two parlors, a brick kitchen
with two large rooms, all the necessary out-
houses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an ex-
cellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bath-
house, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most
beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be
found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with
beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds.
I will also sell 4 1/2 acres of first class wood and open
land, lying within 1 1/2 miles of Morganton, and about
800 acres lying within miles of Morganton, the greater
portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco
and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of
this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all
the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and
for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best
quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western
North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to with-
in 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but
that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It
is unnecessary to say anything about the health and
beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverb-
ial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property,
and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit per-
sons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further in-
formation, with regard to this property or the terms
on which it will be sold, can get the necessary in-
formation by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R.
Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.
E. E. GREENLEE.
March 10, 1858. 95-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term
1858.
Neil McKay vs. Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhail,
Duncan McKay, Alexander McKay and others.
Petition for Sale of Slaves.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Alexander McKay and the children of Mary Mc-
Phail, and the children of Margaret, defendants in this
case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is there-
fore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in
the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the
said non-resident defendants to appear at the Court
term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in
Lumberton on the fourth Monday in May next to plead,
answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as then
presented.
Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court,
at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1858, and
in the 824 year of American Independence.
J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
95-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January
Term 1858.
Richard Street vs. Murdo Street and Donald Street.
Four negro slaves in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C.,
for six weeks, notifying the said Donald Street, to be
and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held
at the Court House in Moore, at the Court House in
Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and
there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, other-
wise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro
confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at
Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January, 1858, and
in the 824 year of American Independence.
A. H. McNEILL, CLK.
Issued 20th March 1858. 95-6m

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.
THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and
Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this sea-
son will be found unusually attractive, comprised in
part of a large assortment of
Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-
made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats;
Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmes; &c.
In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store,
all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and
prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue,
is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods.
Beware this mind.
EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-4tf

LANKS for sale at this Office.

W. H. CARVER & Co.
—HAVE IN STORE—
10 and Laguna Coffee;
Crushed, Clarified and New Orleans Sugar;
Syrup and Molasses;
Salt, Raisins, Line and Plaster;
Sops, Candles, Rice, Pepper and Spices;
Plova, Plova Points, Hoes, &c.;
Turpentine Hacks and Truss Hoops;
Wines and Liquors of nearly all kinds;
Soda Biscuits, Flour, Meal, Corn;
Peas, Oats, Powder, Shot and great many other
articles.
With a large and well assorted stock of
DRY GOODS
All of which we are willing to sell cheap for Cash,
or exchange for Country Produce.
W. H. CARVER & CO.
April 1, 1858. 98-4f

WILLIAM MACINTYRE
—OFFERS FOR SALE—
10 BARRELS PRIME LARD:
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round, sides
large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels.
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Mauls, Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.
April 5, 1858. 99-4f

S. T. HAWLEY & SON,
ARE receiving a large and desirable Stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, embracing
every variety of style and quality, purchased of manu-
facturers at greatly reduced cash prices, and will be
sold very cheap for Cash or to customers who cash
their bills when presented.
—ALSO—
Travelling Trunks, Oak, and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Calf Lining and Binding Skins, with shoe findings
of all kinds.
April 1, 1858. 98-6w

FRESH SPRING GOODS.
J. A. PEMBERTON
I am receiving his stock of SPRING and SUMMER
GOODS, embracing all of the latest styles for the
season.
A few very handsome ROBE A QUILL, LA
RAYADIÈRE, A SIDE STRIP DRESS GOODS,
LACE AND SILK MANTLES, STELLA
SHAWLS AND SCARVES.
Any quantity of the latest Patterns of HOOPS, A
Large and beautiful selection of EMBROID-
ERIES, HONETON COLLARS, KID GLOVES,
SEWING SILK, MITTS, &c., &c., &c.
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS. A
very superior assortment of LACE, STRAW, and
LEGHORN BONNETS, also a few very hand-
some Cape de, FRENCH FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRAPES, RIBBONS,
&c., &c.
A very desirable stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys'
READY MADE CLOTHING, of the latest
Styles, workmanship warranted.
The public are invited to call early and examine the
above goods; they will be sold cheap for cash, or on
the usual terms of those who pay seasonably.
March 18, 1858. 94-4f

JAMES KYLE
Is now receiving his Spring supply of
DRY GOODS.
Among which are—
Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Cold and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Silk and Straw Bonnets, &c.;
Cashmere and Merino Twills;
White and Cold Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 9 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets, &c.
With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of
which has been purchased by the package at the late
sales in New York and Philadelphia. Will be offered
cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.
March 13, 1858. 93tf
Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.
THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE AS-
SORTMENT of
Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel,
Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather,
and Saddlery,
which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on
Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-4f

Spring Importation.
WE are now receiving our Spring purchases of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS,
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
To which we invite the attention of Buyers in this Mar-
ket.
MARCH 15, 1858. 99tf
STARR & WILLIAMS.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.
FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this
Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons
and friends, assuring them that they will use every
effort to please.
F. N. ROBERTS. [J. G. SMITH, 74-yd
Jan'y 7.

COOL SPRING MILLS.
THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on
the premises.
The Bested Manufacture is still carried on at the
place, as usual.
Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-4f

CROCKERY,
Glass-Ware & Looking Glasses.
I HAVE a good stock in my line. Country Mer-
chants supplied at low prices.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 17. 94-2m

WANTED.
5000 BBLs. TURPENTINE, at my Distil-
lery on Person Street, at the Half-
way Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.
J. R. McDUFFIE.
March 18, 1858. 94-3m
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.

GUANO.
50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just re-
ceived and for sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38.

BOOK BINDERY.
R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding
Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark &
Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding
in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

OATS.
150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
March 4. 90.

JUST RECEIVED.
10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TO-
BACCO
G. W. 1 GOLDSTON.
Oct 6, 1857. 48-4f

OATS AND PEAS.
200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.
—Also—
A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.
For sale in quantities to suit, by
B. ROSE.
Feb'y 16, 1858. 85tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.
SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADSWORTH, AN-
SON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these
diggings, the undersigned still continues to con-
duct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all
kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots
and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very
best material. PLANTATION premium BROMANS,
NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and pro-
poses to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax,
Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to
justify and accommodate his customers according to
times.
He has on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he
is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly,
with such material and workmanship as are not to be ex-
ceeded by any establishment of the kind in this part of
the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to
punctual customers. And in returning his sincere
thanks to his customers and friends generally for their
former patronage, he solicits additional to still merit a
continuance of their favors.
JAMES G. CARAWAY.
90-11a

O. HOUSTON
WOULD inform his friends and former customers
that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape
Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side
Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
and everything belonging to his trade. He respectfully
invites his friends from the country to call and ex-
amine his stock before purchasing.
He will continue to keep on hand Harness and Saddles
punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He
would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON
& OVERY to settle with W. Overly or himself, as they
are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1858. 1f

NOTICE.
LANDS for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUN-
DRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, in Cedar
Creek and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the At-
tama River, in Tattall County, Georgia. Any per-
son wishing to purchase with a view to Milling pri-
vileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine,
would do well to come and examine these lands.
Either one or both tracts may be sold at the low price of
one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner
wishes to change the investment. For further par-
ticulars come and view the lands, or address a letter
to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattall Co., Georgia.
JOHN H. ARSON.
March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.
A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool
Spring Mill, and for sale by
A. M. CAMPBELL.
March 24, 58. 96y

FOR FLORIDA
FROM CHARLESTON,
VIA SAVANNAH.
THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship
GORDON.
Capt. F. BARDEN, will leave
CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY
EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for SAVANNAH
and the West India Steam Packet.
Any information may be obtained on the premises
from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquiring of
JAMES BANKS, Atty.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 13. 33-4f

FOR FLORIDA
FROM CHARLESTON,
VIA SAVANNAH.
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